

FRANCE AND GERMANY, OR 1806
VERSUS 1870-71.
(Colonel G. B. Malletson, in the United
Service Magazine.)
Amid the discussions which, since
1870-71, have ranged all over Europe, as

nighly motor had been totally neglected. It will, I think, be readily conceded that, but scanty success could be reasonably or expected from an army of lions, if that army were led by asses. The more we study the history of the world, the more we are forced upon the view, that there is no such potent factor in war in the fashioning of military results as the character of the chief director of that war. In one of the most brilliant periods of French history—the period of Louis XIV.—we find that the troops who were always on the march, who were everywhere, who were always victorious, were ordered by Villars. There is scarcely any episode of history that does not teach the same lesson. In 1870, Bismarck gave proof of this in his hands the army which Napoléon

proven lead to victory would not, as he put his own direction, have combined successfully against the American cause. The same principle asserting itself in the civil war in America. It is generally admitted that the turning-point in that war was the death of Stonewall Jackson. But for the untimely death of that daring warrior, Lee would have triumphed at Gettysburg, and the struggle might have gone on for years. In all great campaigns, therefore, it is the individual man, far more than the mass of men, who has mainly contributed to a successful result. Who, of all the men then living in the world, who but Napoleon Bonaparte, could have directed that marvelous campaign of 1796? Of late years

French, commandant have been put as less germane to the true issue of excellence of the race, and the superiority of drill. The question has been presented in fact, a question of class. The French, it has been loudly insisted, will always be the best. The question of generally high but not universal excellence has been completely and gravely turned, in my presence, to the question of class. The French, it has been loudly urged, were the best to reappraise the all the phenomena of his genius and activity, could lead French troops to victory over the Germans: I elaborate the conclusion: I declare that every page of history proves them to be false. I have provided that the individuality of nations is not the only thing that counts in the world.

the battle-field as it over the rest in the history of the human race; that is, present, as in the past, where the equalization on both sides came at all epochs, and made the victory will be due, not to brave, but to the general. I do not believe that the Civil War is a better symbol than the Greek Revolt. Even if we take the events of 1870-71, critically examined, they do not show that any change has taken place in their relative merit. I shall prove in a few words, and in those words I make it clear to the reader why I choose the campaign of 1860 to illustrate my argument.

There have been two tremendous wars between Europe and North America since the middle of 1800; and the German revolution of 1800; and the German

They fought under exactly opposite conditions. In 1806 France possessed the general, and she won; in 1871/72 the advantages of leadership were with Germany, and the victory fell to her. The Germans who were defeated in 1806 were the same as those who were victorious in 1871, who had followed Frederick II. to the victory. They proved their kinship to those hardy warriors in 1813. Their discipline, their organization, their spirit were the same, and they were the same since the Seven Years' War, been the same since the Thirty Years' War, since the days of Europe. Sie William Napier, who wrote with some authority of the period, describes the Prussian army of 1757 as "the same as the Prussian War, the extent to which English opinion was influenced about the Prussian Army. It cannot be said, it

that there was anything wrong with men. But in 1860 those men were not ashamedly, disgracefully, basely, simply because they were led by a general. In 1870-71 they were led by a general, and in 1890-91 they were led by a general. It is Germany which had the good generals—France which was destitute of a leader. A leader precisely analogous followed, and represented by Germany, gained the result of the two duelles provided that the Russian is superior as a fighting man to the Gaul, but rather that it is the Russian who is the all-powerful, the all-organizing, the all-possessing of the nature of events, the best soldier of the world are, after all, machines in action in directed by a superior intelligence.

It is surely reasonable to suppose that contest between two nations the skillful direction of the masses will prove the less shiftable factor.

The case cited by Hannibal was the case pitted against the hairy Roman saviour; of Eugene de Savoy, in 1706; Villars; of Frederick II., of Olive, fighting against the French in Southern India; of Napoleon, in 1798—and there are many others. It is, no doubt, one of which I would think, no sane man dispute.

Quotations

Hosokono, May 21, 1891.
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rub a	12	New Romanas, each	485
rub a	12	Old " " cash	—
rub a	12	New Malwa, each	480
rub a	12	Allowance, Tels	48/4
rub a	12	Old Malwa, each	500/55
rub a	12	Allowance, Tels	8/4
rub a	12	Portland, Only, each	400/48
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rub a	12	Allowance, Tels	16/4
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Hongkong, May 21.			
On London —			
Bank, Wire,	5/12		
30 days, "	5/11		
60 days, "	5/10		
90 days, "	5/9		
1 month, "	5/8		

Credit, 6 months' sight,	52 1/2
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	52 1/2
On Paris	52 1/2
On demand,	3 1/2
Credit, 6 months' sight,	4 1/2
On Berlin	3 1/2
On demand,	3 1/2
On New York	3 1/2
On demand,	7 1/2
Credit, 60 days' sight,	7 1/2
On Bombay	7 1/2
Wire,	22 1/2
On demand,	22 1/2
On Calcutta	22 1/2
Wire,	22 1/2
On demand,	22 1/2
On Shanghai	22 1/2
On demand,	22 1/2

Lord	30 days night, private paper,	729
Log in given	Gold Leaf, 100 fine	\$33.00
what that.	Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) @ 6 1/2	

Temperature.

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Do.	P.M.	30.78
Do.	E.P.M.	30.70
THERMOMETER—	A.M.	58
Do.	P.M.	59
Do.	E.P.M.	77

Intimations.

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D. GILLIES,
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Hongkong, August 26, 1889. 1466

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ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1891, at Noon, the Company's S.S. SYDNEY, Commanded by Captain, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London, as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 2nd June, 1891. (Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be sent at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and values of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

W. S. CHAMPELUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 20, 1891. 1091

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1891.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empire of Japan	Tuesday	June 2nd.
Empire of India	Thursday	30th.
Empire of China	Tuesday	July 23rd.

THE Steamship EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Captain G. A. Lee, is sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 2nd June, with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to VANCOUVER, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Hongkong, First Class.
To Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimaux, New Westminster, Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, (O.), San Francisco, To San Francisco, \$255.00
To Winnipeg, \$275.00
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(Time is reckoned from the date of issue to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

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Passengers must be sent to our office with address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, see Pass. and Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
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Hongkong, May 16, 1891. 922

U. S. MAIL LINE.
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To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months, 393.75
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Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information, see to Pass. and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 19, 1891. 1017

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STEAMERS.

THE Steamship GARIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 30th May, 1891, at 1 p.m., destination being as at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

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To other European points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

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J. S. VAN BUREN,
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Hongkong, February 25, 1891.

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